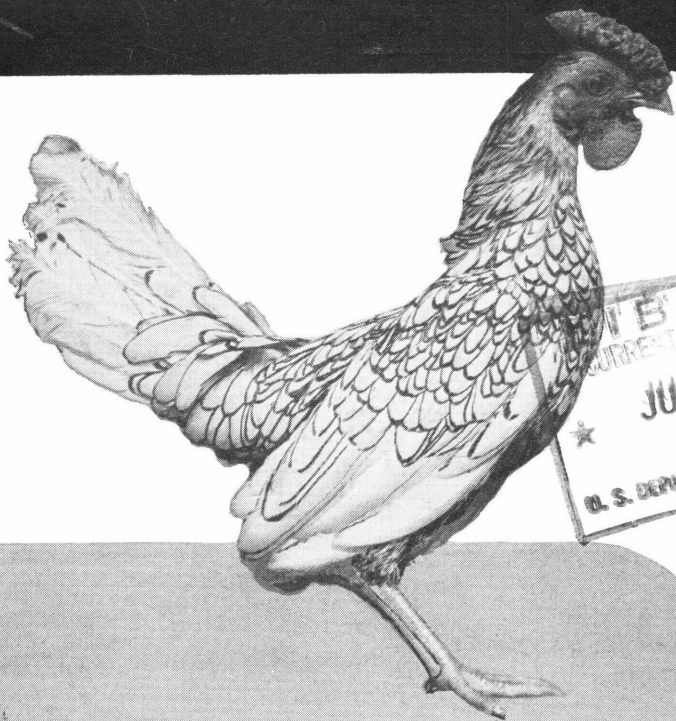


Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current
scientific knowledge, policies, or
practices.

Ag 84F
Cop. 4

Ornamental and Game Breeds of CHICKENS



Farmers' Bulletin No. 2066

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

THE BREEDS and varieties of chickens discussed in this bulletin may attract attention first because of their unusual plumage or form, but a breeder may later develop a flock which is decidedly useful. The various breeds are described so that the inexperienced person can become familiar with the merits of each and choose his stock accordingly.

Because of the large number of breeds and varieties involved, it is possible to give only brief descriptions. Persons desiring more detailed information are referred to the American Standard of Perfection, a book on judging fowls published by the American Poultry Association, Inc., Box 968, Oklahoma City, Okla. There are also other good books on the market which give detailed descriptions and contain numerous illustrations.

The meat and egg breeds are described in Farmers' Bulletin 2065, "Breeds of Chickens for Meat and Egg Production."

This bulletin is a revision of and supersedes Farmers' Bulletin 1507, "Standard Breeds and Varieties of Chickens: II Ornamental and Game Classes."

CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Polish class.....	1	Oriental class—Continued	
Hamburg class.....	6	Malay.....	17
French class.....	8	Cubalaya.....	17
Houdan.....	8	Ornamental Bantam class.....	18
Crevecoeur.....	9	Sebright Bantam.....	19
Le Fleche.....	9	Rose-comb Bantam.....	19
Faverolle.....	9	Japanese Bantam.....	20
Continental class.....	10	Mille Fleur Booted Bantam.....	21
Campine.....	10	Silkie.....	22
Lakenvelder.....	11	Booted White Bantam.....	23
Game class.....	11	Antwerp Belgian Bantam.....	23
Modern Game.....	12	Miscellaneous class.....	24
Old English Game.....	15	Sultan.....	24
Oriental class.....	16	Frizzle.....	24
Sumatra.....	16		

Washington, D. C.

Issued March 1954

Ornamental and Game Breeds of Chickens

By poultry specialists of the Animal and Poultry Husbandry Research Branch, Agricultural Research Service

CHICKENS combine qualities of economic value and ornamentation that cause them to have wide appeal to persons interested in domestic animals. Chickens are small compared to cattle, sheep, and hogs; this fact makes them adaptable to a variety of conditions and obtainable at lower cost. Egg-laying and meat-producing qualities, and also beautiful color combinations give chickens an important place in animal breeding. Many chickens are bred mainly for their rarity or unusual appearance. Interest on the part of poultry breeders accounts in a measure for the large number of standard breeds and varieties and for the great variation in type, color, and color patterns.

The Polish, Hamburg, French, Continental, Game, Oriental, Ornamental Bantam, and Miscellaneous classes are discussed in this bulletin. The classifications are in accord with the 1953 edition of the American Standard of Perfection. Farmers' Bulletin No. 2065, Breeds of Chickens for Meat and Egg Production—includes also the standard varieties of bantams which have been developed for those classes.

The more important characteristics of the breeds and varieties listed below are given. There are bantams in several of the classes of larger chickens. Also, in the Ornamental Bantam class there are bantams for which no corresponding larger breeds exist.

POLISH CLASS

In the Polish class there is only the Polish breed, which contains the following varieties:

<i>Breed</i>	<i>Variety</i>
Polish-----	White-crested Black. Bearded Buff-Laced. Non-bearded Buff-Laced. Bearded Golden. Non-bearded Golden. Bearded Silver. Non-bearded Silver. Bearded White. Non-bearded White.

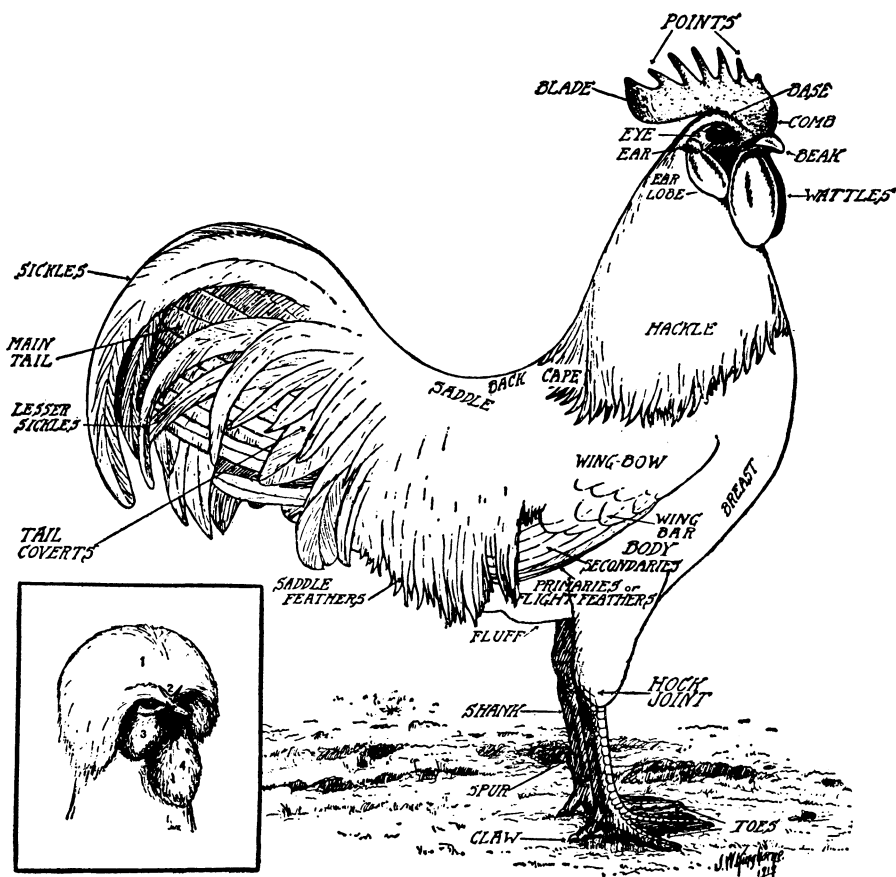
Each variety in this class has a bantam variety which is a duplicate in type and color but a miniature in size of the larger variety.

The Polish breed was at one time fairly popular in the United States but with the increase in popularity

of Leghorns, interest in the Polish waned, although it is still kept in many sections as an ornamental fowl. It probably originated in Poland, but there is some doubt about its origin. Dutch poultry fanciers of the 18th century were instrumental in perfecting the crest, which is a characteristic feature of the breed.

In type the Polish is much like the Leghorn. The standard weights in pounds are: Cock, 6; hen, 4½; cockerel, 5; and pullet, 4. The standard weights of Polish Bantams in ounces are: Cock, 30; hen, 26; cockerel, 26; and pullet, 24.

The body of the Polish should be symmetrical, of fair length with



6132-C

FIGURE 1.—Chart showing the various parts of a male fowl. Insert shows head of White Houdan male illustrating, 1, crest; 2, V-shaped comb; 3, muff; 4, beard.

well-rounded breast, the back showing a distinct slope backward from the shoulders to the tail. The tail should be of good length, well spread, and carried low, and in the male should be well furnished with sickles and coverts.

A characteristic feature of all Polish birds is the presence of a crest of feathers surmounting the head, similar to the hackle feathers in shape and texture. The crest adds greatly to the beauty of the fowl, and it is important that it be set squarely on the head with no tendency to tip to one side. There

are bearded and non-bearded varieties in all except the White-Crested Black Polish. The beard consists of a small tuft of feathers on the throat and side of the face of the fowl and extends well behind the eyes. The color of the skin in all varieties is gray or grayish white. The comb is small and V-shaped. The ear lobes are white. The color of the egg laid by this breed is white. The Polish is known as nonbroody.

The **White-Crested Black Polish** and the **White-Crested Black Polish Bantam** do not have beards.

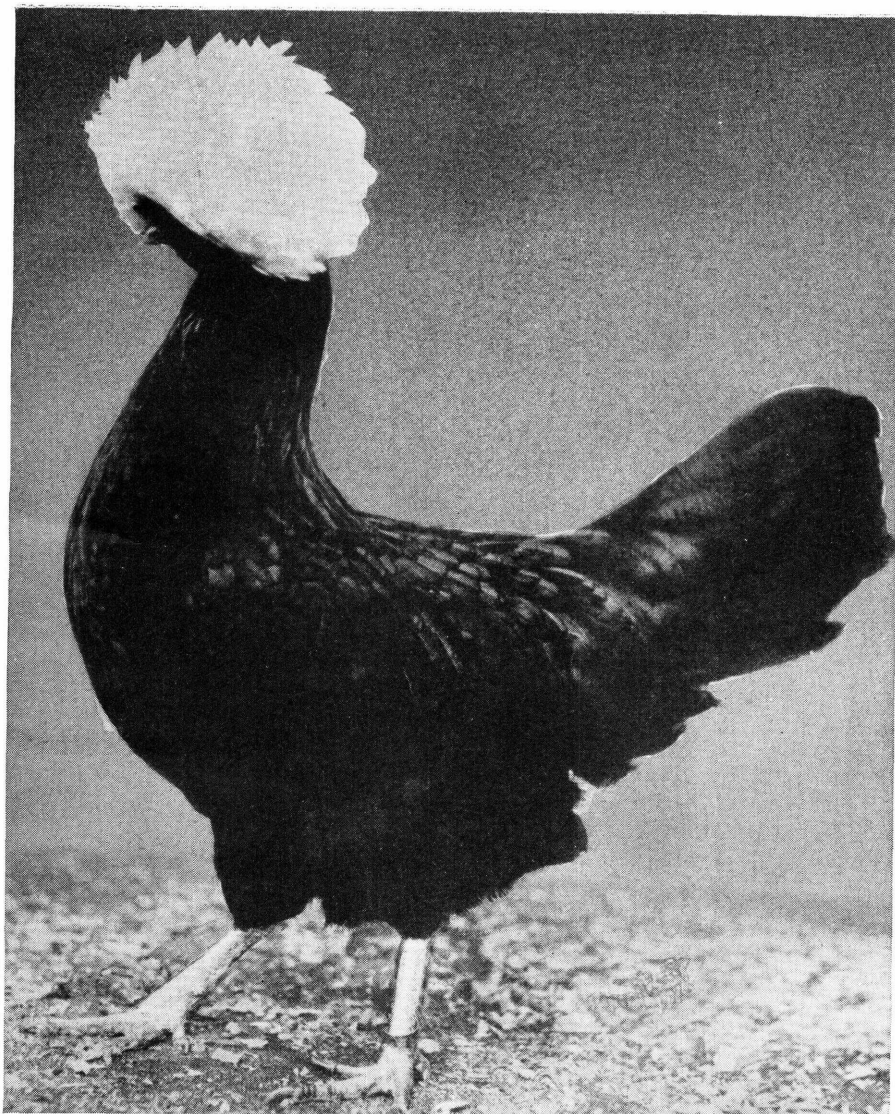


FIGURE 2.—White-Crested Black Polish, female.

5247-C

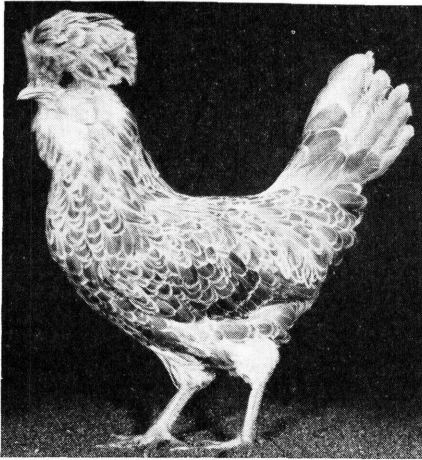
The plumage is black with a greenish sheen, except for the crest, which is white. Such a combination of plumage coloration makes this variety strikingly attractive. The undercolor in all sections except the crest is slate. The beak is bluish black and the shanks and toes are dark slate.

The **Bearded** and **Non-Bearded Buff-Laced Polish** and the **Bearded** and **Non-Bearded Buff-Laced Polish Bantams** have golden-buff plumage laced with a creamy-white buff. The sexes differ slightly in color pattern, some sections in the male being somewhat richer buff than in the female.



FIGURE 3.—Bearded Buff-Laced Polish, male.

4936-C

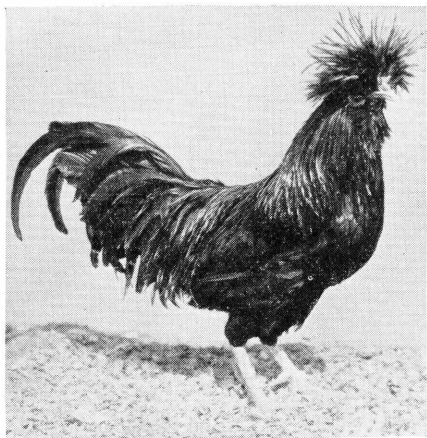


68097-B

FIGURE 4.—Bearded Buff-Laced Polish, female.

The primary wing feathers of the female are golden buff without any lacing, whereas those of the male are golden buff with an edging of creamy white on the outer ends only. The breast feathers in the male are of a richer buff color than in the female, but in both the feathers are laced with creamy white. The undercolor of both sexes is creamy white throughout. The beak, shanks, and toes are slaty blue.

The **Bearded** and **Non-Bearded Golden Polish** and the **Bearded** and **Non-Bearded Golden Polish Bantams** all have the same color pattern. The male and female in each variety are identical in this respect. The plumage is golden bay, laced with lustrous black



13158-C

FIGURE 5.—Bearded Golden Polish, male.

throughout except for the fluff, which is golden bay tinged with black, and the primary feathers, which are golden bay ending with tapering black ends. The feathers of the breast are golden bay laced with lustrous black. The undercolor is slate throughout. The beak is dark horn; the shanks and toes are slaty blue.

The **Bearded** and **Non-Bearded Silver Polish** and the **Bearded** and

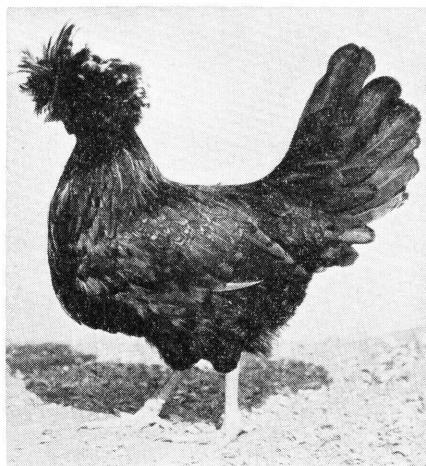


13163-C

FIGURE 7.—Non-Bearded Silver Polish, male.

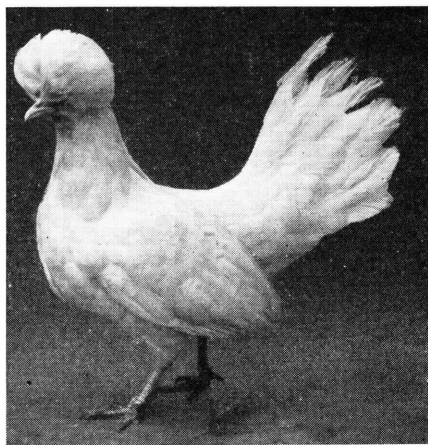
Non-Bearded Silver Polish Bantams have a beautiful color pattern very much like the golden varieties except that golden bay is replaced by white in the silver varieties. The undercolor is slate in both sexes. The beak is dark horn and the shanks and toes are slaty blue.

The **Bearded** and **Non-Bearded White Polish** and the **Bearded** and **Non-Bearded White Polish Bantams** have white plumage color and white undercolor. The beak, shanks, and toes are slaty blue.



13177-C

FIGURE 6.—Non-Bearded Golden Polish, female.



14475-C

FIGURE 8.—Non-Bearded White Polish Bantam, female.

HAMBURG CLASS

This class contains only one breed, the Hamburg, which consists of the following varieties all of which are normal in size, with the bantam in only one variety, the Silver-Spangled.

Breed	Variety
Hamburg-----	Golden-Spangled.
	Silver-Spangled.
	Golden-Penciled.
	Silver-Penciled.
	White.
	Black.

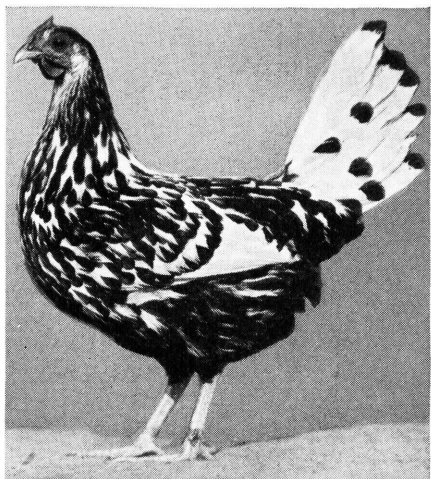
The Hamburg is probably the original rose-comb fowl and its ancestry dates back to the times of early poultry culture in Germany and Holland. The birds are rather small, and the breed comprises several varieties which have attractive color patterns. The plumage is rather close fitting, giving a trim appearance. The standard weights for the breed in pounds are: Cock, 5; hen, 4; cockerel, 4; and pullet, 3½. The standard weights of the Silver-Spangled Hamburg Bantam in ounces are: Cock, 26; hen, 22; cockerel, 22; and pullet, 20.

In body type the Hamburg resembles the Leghorn closely, has the same symmetrical shape, and is well set up. The body of the male is carried nearly level with a very gradual slope from the shoulders to the tail. The tail is carried at an angle of 40 degrees above horizontal in the male and 35 degrees in the female; the feathers are long and well spread. All Hamburgs have rose combs, the spikes of which should be well developed and turned upward very slightly. The ear lobes should be moderately large, enamel white in color, and round in shape. The skin in all varieties is white, and the egg is white. All Hamburgs are regarded as non-sitters.

The **Golden-Spangled Hamburg** has an attractive pattern, the plumage over the body being golden bay,

each feather ending with an elongated, greenish-black spangle. The neck is golden bay with a greenish-black stripe running down the middle of each feather. The tail of the male and the main tail feathers of the female are greenish-black. In the female the tail coverts are golden bay, each feather ending with a greenish-black spangle. The saddle feathers of the male are golden bay, with the characteristic spangle. The spangles of the wing coverts should form two distinct, parallel bars across the wings. In both sexes the upper web of the primaries is black, and the lower web bay. The secondaries are golden bay, the lower feathers ending in lustrous, greenish-black, crescent-shaped spangles. In both sexes the fluff is slate tinged with bay and the undercolor is slate. The beak is dark horn; the shanks and toes are leaden blue.

The **Silver-Spangled Hamburg** and the **Silver-Spangled Hamburg Bantam** are most attractive fowls because of the striking effect of the combination of white and black

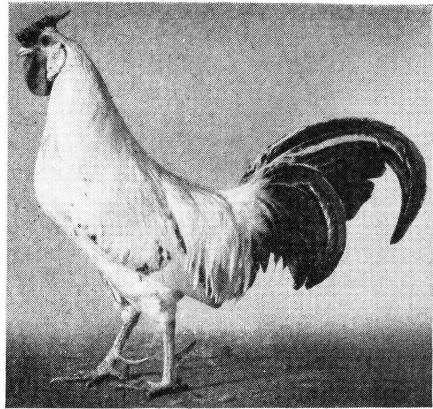


19147-B

FIGURE 9.—Silver-Spangled Hamburg, female.

over the entire body. It is therefore the most popular variety of the **Hamburg** breed in America. The color pattern is essentially the same as that of the **Golden-Spangled** variety, except that the feathers are white and black instead of golden bay and black. The tail feathers are white, each one ending in a greenish-black spangle. The fluff in both sexes is slate tinged with white, and the undercolor is slate throughout. The beak is dark horn; the shanks and toes are leaden blue.

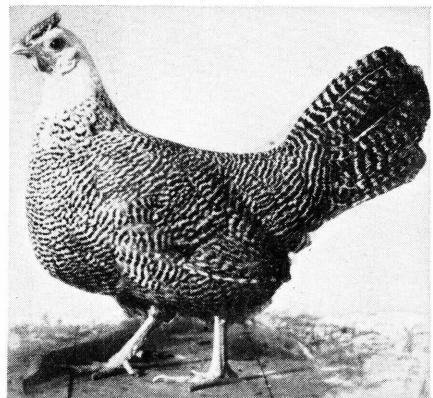
The **Golden-Penciled Hamburg** is characterized by the penciled effect of the plumage. The color pattern of the male differs from that of the female. The general color of the male is reddish bay except for the black tail feathers and the greenish-black sickles and tail coverts, which are edged with reddish bay. The upper webs of the wing coverts are slightly penciled across with black bars. The upper webs of the primary wing feathers are black, the upper webs of the secondaries are reddish bay penciled across with black bars, and the lower webs are reddish bay except at the end, where penciling from the upper web is carried across. The fluff in the male is black. The general color of the female is bay, the feathers being penciled transversely with parallel, greenish-black bars. Also in the female the neck and primary wing feathers are bay without any penciling, and the wing coverts and secondaries are bay, penciled across with greenish-black. The fluff is bay, penciled with black. The breast of the male is rich, reddish bay, whereas that of the female is a bright bay, each feather being penciled across with parallel, greenish-black bars. The undercolor in all sections in both sexes is slate. The beak is dark horn; the shanks and toes are leaden blue.



15381-B

FIGURE 10.—Silver - Penciled Hamburg, male.

The **Silver-Penciled Hamburg** practically duplicates the **Golden-Penciled** variety except that the reddish bay is replaced by white. In the male the neck is white, whereas in the female it is white with each feather penciled across with narrow bars of greenish black. The primaries of the male are white; the upper webs dull black; the upper webs of the secondaries are black edged with white or gray; the lower webs white, edged with a narrow black stripe next to the quill. The



15378-B

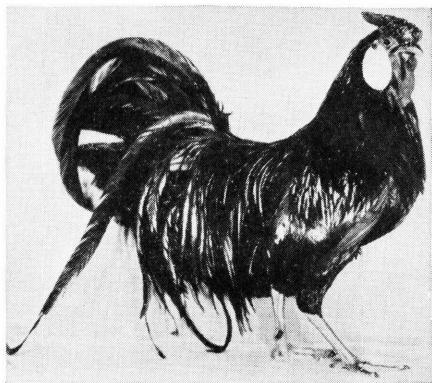
FIGURE 11.—Silver - Penciled Hamburg, female.

primaries of the female are white; the secondaries are white also, but penciled across with greenish black. The fluff of the male is slaty white and that of the female is white penciled with black. In the male the breast is white and in the female it is also white, but each feather is penciled across with narrow parallel bars of greenish black. The undercolor in all sections in both sexes is slate. The beak is dark horn; the shanks and toes are leaden blue.

The **White Hamburg** has pure white plumage in all parts. The undercolor is white. The beak, shanks, and toes are leaden blue.

The **Black Hamburg** is black in all sections, with the surface plumage a lustrous, greenish black. The

undercolor in all sections is dull black. The beak, shanks, and toes are black.



19152-B

FIGURE 12.—Black Hamburg, male.

FRENCH CLASS

The French class contains the following breeds and varieties, all of which are of normal size:

<i>Breed</i>	<i>Variety</i>
Houdan.....	Mottled.
	White.
Crevecoeur.....	Black.
La Fleche.....	Black.
Faverolle.....	Salmon.

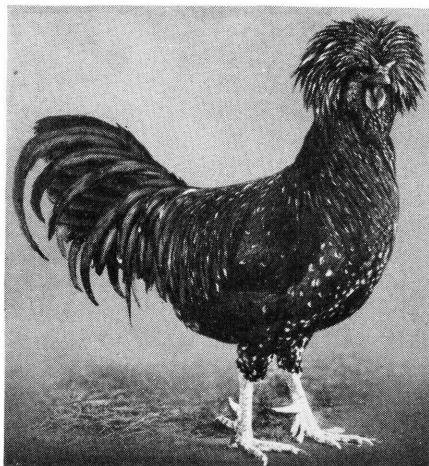
Houdan

The Houdan is a French breed, taking its name from the village of Houdan. It is a rather popular breed in France but is kept only to a very limited extent in the United States. It is a bird of good substance with good length and depth of body. The back is long and of good breadth, sloping slightly toward the tail. In many respects the Houdan somewhat resembles the Dorking, an English breed. The standard weights, in pounds, are: Cock, 8; hen, 6½; cockerel, 7; and pullet, 5½. The Houdan, as well as all breeds in this class, has white skin, and the egg is white.

The characteristic feature of the Houdan is a well-developed crest

and a beard. The comb is V-shaped. The Houdan, the Faverolle, and the Dorking have five toes, practically all other breeds and varieties of chickens having but four toes.

The **Mottled Houdan** has black plumage with from 1 feather in 2 to 1 feather in 10 tipped with positive white, depending on the sec-

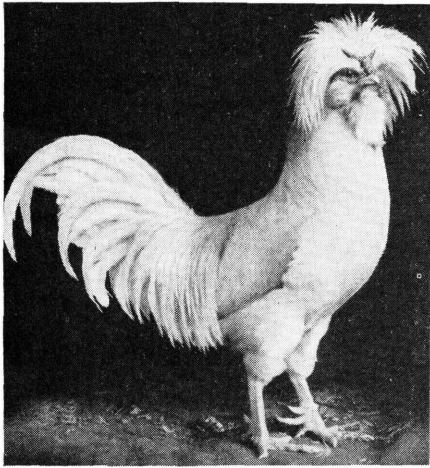


13664-B

FIGURE 13.—Mottled Houdan, male.

tion of the plumage. In both sexes the fluff is black, slightly tinged with white. The undercolor in all sections of both sexes is dark slate. The ear lobes are white. The color of the beak is dark horn; the shanks and toes are pinkish white, mottled with black.

The **White Houdan** is the counterpart of the Mottled in type and has pure white plumage. The ear lobes are white. The beak, shanks, and toes are pinkish white.



13660-B

FIGURE 14.—White Houdan, male.

Crevecœur

The Crevecœur is one of the oldest of the French breeds, but is not popular in the United States and therefore is kept only as an ornamental fowl. It resembles the Houdan in type and size. The standard weights in pounds are: Cock, 8; hen, $6\frac{1}{2}$; cockerel, 7; and pullet, $5\frac{1}{2}$. The plumage is a rich, glossy black. The undercolor in all sections of both sexes is dull black. The eggs are white. The ear lobes are red. The comb is V-shaped and there is a crest and a beard. The beak is black, shading to horn at tip, and the shanks and toes are dark leaden blue.

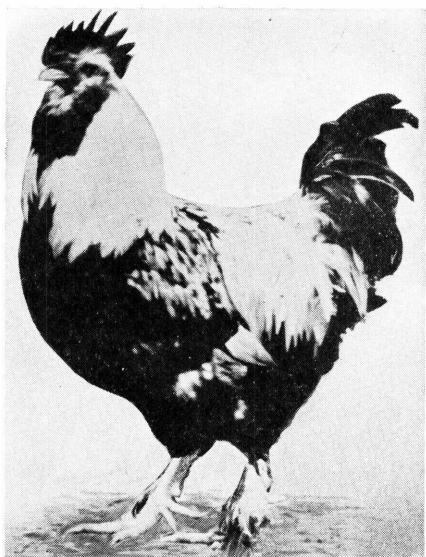
La Fleche

The La Fleche is another breed of French origin and, like the Crevecœur, is not very popular in the United States. The general type is somewhat like the Crevecœur; the plumage is also solid black. On the other hand, the La Fleche has no crest or beard but has a V-shaped comb which is larger than that of either the Houdan or the Crevecœur. The standard weights in pounds are: Cock, 8; hen, $6\frac{1}{2}$; cockerel, 7; and pullet, $5\frac{1}{2}$. The La Fleche lays a white-shelled egg. The beak is black; the ear lobes are white; the shanks and toes are dark slate color.

Faverolle

The Faverolle is another breed which originated in France from original crossings of Houdan, Dorking, and Asiatic breeds. Faverolles are a popular general-purpose fowl in France but are kept largely as an ornamental fowl in this country. The standard weights in pounds are: Cock, 8; hen, $6\frac{1}{2}$; cockerel, 7; and pullet, $5\frac{1}{2}$. The body is deep and full and the breast is rather prominent. One outstanding characteristic of the bird is the presence of a beard and muffs. The comb is single, and there are five toes, as in the Houdan. The color of the beak is horn, the shanks and toes are pinkish white; the skin is white. The shanks and toes are slightly feathered. The color of the egg is light brown or tinted. The Faverolle belongs to the broody class.

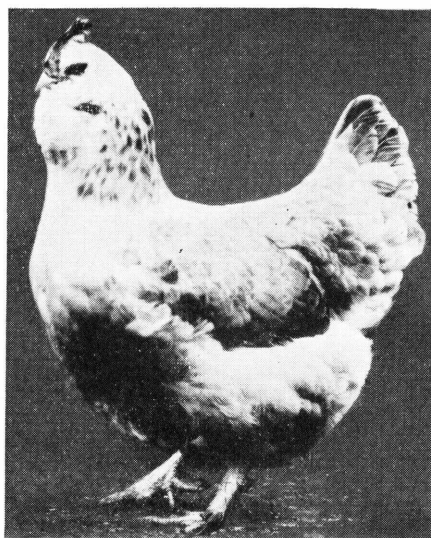
The **Salmon Faverolle** is the only standard variety of the breed in the United States. In the male the beard, muffs, breast, body, fluff, and tail are black. The head, hackle, and saddle are straw-colored, while the outer portion of the feathers in the back is reddish brown. The wing bows are straw-colored, tinged with reddish brown,



13578-B

FIGURE 15.—Salmon Faverolle, male.

and the rest of the wing is black and white. In the female the head, neck, wing bows, coverts, back, and tail are salmon brown. The pri-



13577-B

FIGURE 16.—Salmon Faverolle, female.

maries and secondaries are black and salmon brown. The beard, muffs, body, fluff, and breast are cream color. The undercolor in both sexes is slate throughout.

CONTINENTAL CLASS

The Continental class contains the following breeds and varieties, all of which are of normal size :

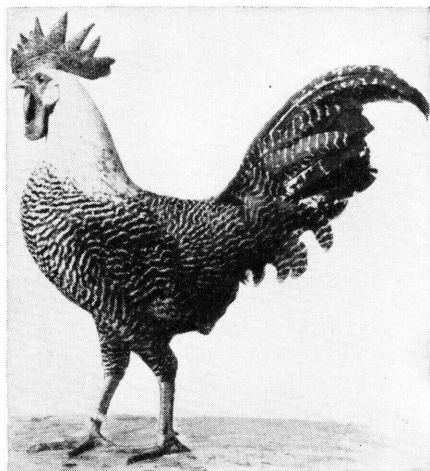
Breed	Variety
Campine-----	Silver.
	Golden.
Lakenvelder.	

Campine

The Campine breed takes its name from the Campine district of Belgium, where it was developed by commercial poultry keepers. This breed is similar to the Penciled varieties of the Hamburg in type and color, but it has a single comb. It has somewhat the same build as the Leghorn, though the body is inclined to be slightly deeper. It should be of good length, well rounded; the back should be of fair

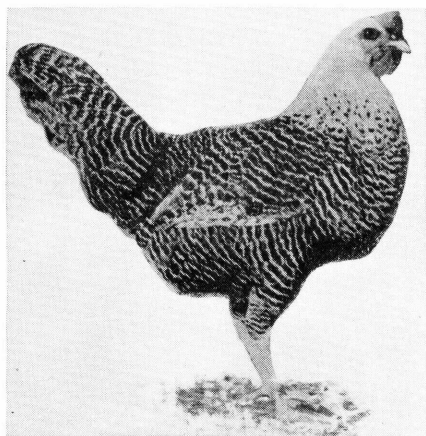
length, sloping slightly downward, and the tail well expanded. The breast is deep and carried well forward. The standard weights in pounds are: Cock, 6; hen, 4; cockerel, 5; and pullet, 3½. The ear lobe and the skin are enamel white. The eggs are white. The Campine is a nonsitting breed.

The **Silver Campine** has plumage of a greenish-black color, each feather being distinctly barred with white, the width of the black bars varying from two to four times the width of the white bars in different sections. In the male the white bars are slightly V-shaped in the feathers of the wing bows, back, and tail. In the female these V-shaped bars appear in the wing bows and back. In other sections of the



7778-C

FIGURE 17.—Silver Campine, male.



6672-B

FIGURE 18.—Silver Campine, female.

plumage the white bars run straight across the feathers. The heads of both sexes and the neck of the female and the hackle of the male are white. The plumage on front of the breast is the same color as the body in both sexes. The fluff is greenish black, barred straight across with white. The undercolor is slate throughout. The beak is horn color; the shanks and toes are leaden blue.

The **Golden Campine** has identically the same color pattern as the silver except that the white feathers and the white bars are golden bay.

Lakenvelder

The **Lakenvelder** is a breed of German origin which is kept only as an ornamental fowl in this country. The general type and size are similar to those of the Leghorn. This breed has a striking black and white plumage contrast, with a black head, neck, and tail, and a white body color in both sexes. The surface plumage of the wings is white; the primaries have the lower web white and the upper web black, while in the secondaries, the lower web is black and the upper web is white. The standard weights of Lakenvelders, in pounds, are: Cock, 5; hen, 4; cockerel, 4; and pullet, 3½. The comb is single; the ear lobes, skin, and egg color are white although tinted eggs are not uncommon. This is a nonbroody breed. The beak is dark horn; the shank and toes are slate.

GAME CLASS

The Game class contains the following breeds and varieties:

Breed	Variety
Modern.....	Black-Breasted Red
Modern.....	Brown-Red
Modern.....	Golden Duckwing
Modern.....	Silver Duckwing
Modern.....	Birchen
Modern.....	Red Pyle
Modern.....	White

Breed	Variety
Modern.....	Black
Old English.....	Black-Breasted Red
Old English.....	Brown-Red
Old English.....	Golden Duckwing
Old English.....	Silver Duckwing
Old English.....	Red Pyle
Old English.....	White
Old English.....	Black
Old English.....	Spangled
Old English.....	Wheaten

The history of the Game breeds has been more or less closely associated with the sport of cockfighting, which probably began to interest men from the time the first fowls were domesticated. Practically every country has shown an interest in cockfighting and many countries have developed special types of fighting Game fowls.

The Game class includes two types, the Modern and the Old English. The Modern Game birds are striking in appearance, with solidly developed bodies and close-fitting plumage. They stand upright and have great width of shoulders, with sloping backs and drooping tails. This general appearance is highly prized in the breed and is referred to in the Standard of Perfection as the "station" of the bird. A high-stationed bird is desired. The comb is single, although if dubbed (cut off) it should have a neat and smooth appearance; the comb and wattles of the cock should be dubbed. Games have white skins; they lay brown-shelled eggs and are classed as a broody breed.

Modern Game

The varieties of Modern Games may be divided into two groups—varieties of the normal size and varieties of bantams, each bantam variety being the miniature of the large-sized variety. The standard weights of normal sized Modern Game varieties in pounds are: Cock, 6; hen, $4\frac{1}{2}$; cockerel, 5; and pullet, 4. The standard weights in ounces of the Modern Game bantam varieties are: Cock, 22; hen, 20; cockerel, 20; and pullet, 18.

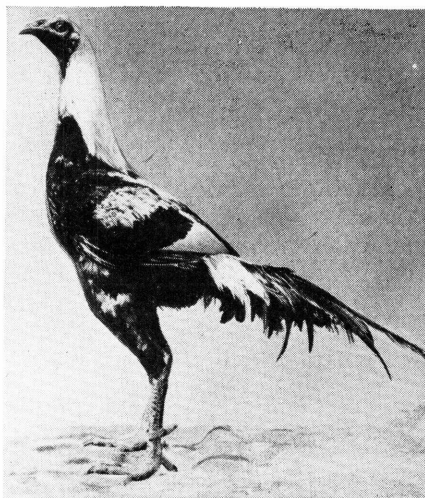
The **Modern Black-Breasted Red Game** and the **Modern Black-Breasted Red Game Bantam** males have dark plumage, the male being much darker than the female. In the male the body, breast, front of neck, and tail are black. The hackle is light golden, the back is

bright red, and the saddle is light golden. The shoulders are black, the wing bows are red, and there is a black bar extending across the wing. The primary wing feathers are black except the bay-colored outer web of the lower feather. The secondaries are also black except for parts of the outer webs, which are bay. In the female the body is ashy brown, the front of the neck is reddish salmon and the breast is light salmon; the color of the back is a grayish brown with a stippling of golden brown. The head of the female is golden and the back of the neck is light golden, striped with black. The primary wing feathers are black and the tail is black except the tail coverts and the two top feathers, which are stippled with brown. The shoulders, wing bows, coverts, and secondaries are grayish brown, stippled with golden brown. The ear lobes are red. In both male and female the color of the beak is horn; the shanks and toes are willow green.

The **Modern Brown-Red Game** and the **Modern Brown-Red Game Bantam**, like all other varieties of parti-colored Games, show a marked difference between the general plumage color of the male and the female. In the male the head is lustrous lemon and the body and tail are black. The front of the neck is black, laced with lemon, the breast is black laced with lemon, and the hackle and saddle are lemon with a dark stripe running through the middle of each feather. The back and wing bows are lemon and the remainder of the wings is black. In the female the entire plumage is black with these exceptions: the head is lemon; the neck is also lemon with a narrow, dark stripe through the middle of each feather; the breast is black, each feather being laced with lemon. In both sexes the beak, shanks, and toes are black; the ear lobe is dark purple.

The Modern Golden Duckwing Game and the Modern Golden Duckwing Game Bantam.—The front of the neck, the breast, body, and tail of the male are black and the head and hackle are creamy white. The back and wing bows are golden, and the saddle is light golden. The shoulders are black, as are also the primaries, except the lower feathers, the outer webs of which are creamy white. Parts of the outer webs forming the wing bay of the secondaries are creamy white, the rest of the secondaries are black. In the female the head and neck are silvery gray, each feather of the latter having a dark stripe running through the middle. The front of the neck and the breast are a rich salmon. The shoulders, wing bows, secondaries, and the back are dark gray stippled with steel gray. The primaries are dark brown. The tail is black, except the two top feathers, which are dark gray stippled with steel gray. The ear lobe is red in both sexes. The beak is horn color; the shanks and toes are willow green.

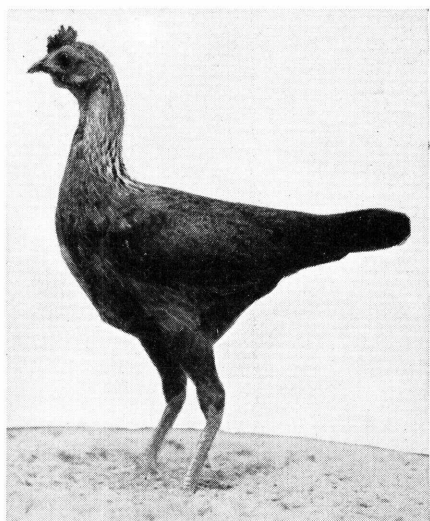
The Modern Silver Duckwing Game and the Modern Silver Duckwing Game Bantam are attractive birds in which the plumage color of the male differs materially from that of the female. In the male the front of the neck, the breast, shoulders, body, and lower thighs are black, and the head, hackle, back, and saddle are white or silvery white. The wing fronts are black and the wing bows are silvery white. The wing coverts are blue black, forming a bar across the wings. The primaries are black, with white on the outer webs of the lower feathers, and the secondaries are black, except the white part of the outer webs forming the wing bays. In the female the body and lower thighs are light ash gray, and the color of the head and neck is silvery gray, the feathers of the



13183-C

FIGURE 19.—Modern Silver Duckwing Game, male.

latter having a black stripe through the middle. The back and the shoulders, wing bows, wing coverts, and secondaries are medium gray, finely stippled with light ash gray. The primaries are black, as is the tail except the two top feathers,

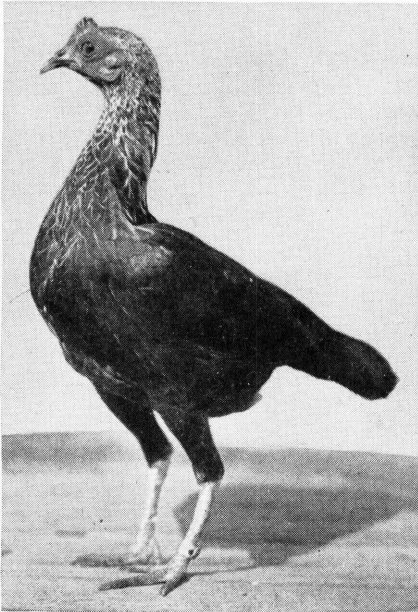


19805-B

FIGURE 20.—Modern Silver Duckwing Game Bantam, female.

which are medium gray, stippled with lighter gray. In both sexes the ear lobe is red, the beak is horn color, and the shanks and toes are willow.

The **Modern Birchen Game** and the **Modern Birchen Game Bantam** have a color pattern the exact counterpart of the **Modern Brown-Red Game**, except that in the former the lemon is replaced by white. The ear lobes are dark purple. The beak, shanks, and toes are black.



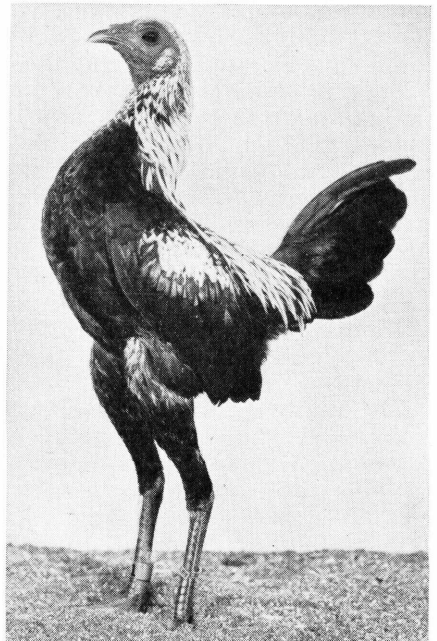
18683-B

FIGURE 21.—Modern Birchen Game Bantam, female.

The **Modern Red Pyle Game** and the **Modern Red Pyle Game Bantam** have a slightly different coloration in the two sexes, the male having a more variegated color pattern than the female. The plumage of the head and back of the neck of the male is orange; the wing bows are red; and the primary and secondary wing feathers are white with parts of the outer webs of the sec-

ondaries being red. The back is red and the saddle light orange. The rest of the bird is mainly white. The general color of the female is white, except the head, which is golden. The neck feathers are white, edged with gold; the front of the neck is white tinged with salmon; and the breast is salmon. The ear lobes are red. The beak, shanks, and toes are yellow.

The **Modern White Game** and the **Modern White Game Bantam**

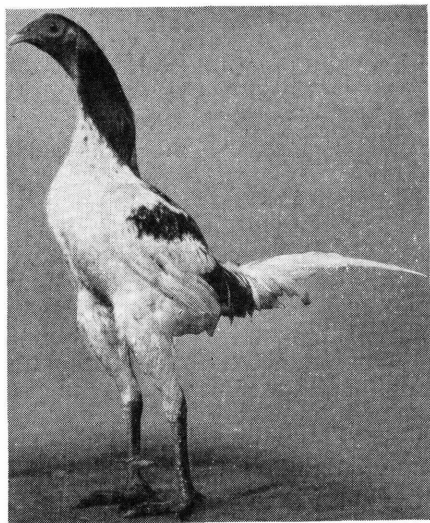


13582-B

FIGURE 22.—Modern Birchen Game Bantam, male.

are solid white throughout in both sexes. The ear lobes are red. The beak, shanks, and toes are yellow.

The **Modern Black Game** and the **Modern Black Game Bantam** are solid black throughout with a greenish sheen and the undercolor is dull black. The ear lobes are bright red. The beak, shanks, and toes are black.



68131-B

FIGURE 23.—Modern Red Pyle Game, male.

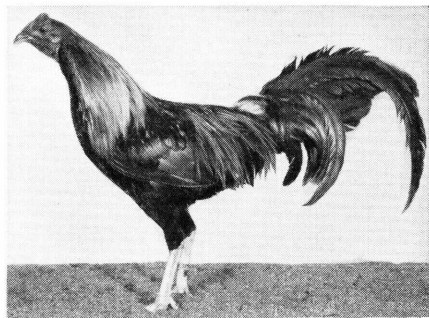
Old English Game

The Old English Game and Old English Game Bantam differ materially from the Modern Game and Modern Game Bantam. The former are noted for hardiness and vigor and lack both the length of leg and the long head of the Modern Game. The Old English Game has a fairly long neck with strong, broad shoulders and a very full and prominent breast. The body is of medium length, round, and compact; the legs have short muscular thighs and are set well apart. This breed has an appearance of great strength and power and is noted for its alert and bold carriage. The comb is single and should be dubbed in the cock.

There are 8 varieties of Old English Games and 8 varieties of Old English Game Bantams, as listed at the beginning of this section. All except the Brown-Red have a corresponding bantam variety. One bantam variety, the Wheaten, has no corresponding normal-size variety. As in other breeds, the bantams are

a miniature counterpart of the larger variety. The standard weights, in pounds, are: Cock, 5; hen, 4; cockerel, 4; pullet, $3\frac{1}{2}$. The bantam standard weights in ounces, are: Cock, 24; hen, 22; cockerel, 22; pullet, 20.

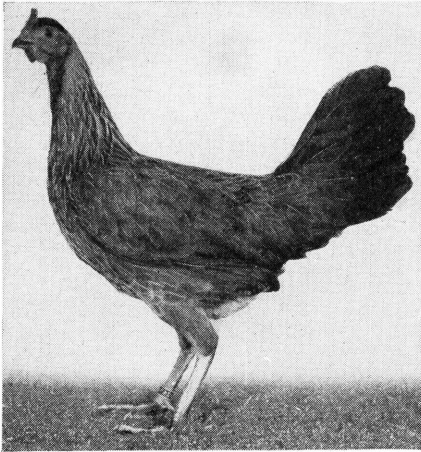
The **Old English Black-Breasted Red Game** and the **Old English Black-Breasted Red Game Bantam** have a color pattern similar in many sections to the Modern Black-Breasted Red Game but are darker in color. The head, hackle, and saddle of the male are orange red. The breast, body, and tail are black. The neck of the female is a golden orange with black stripes; the breast is salmon; the body is ashy gray; and the back and wings are dull black, finely stippled with light brown and the tail is dull black except the two top feathers which are stippled with brown. The shanks and toes of both sexes are pinkish white and the beak is light horn.



24770-C

FIGURE 24.—Old English Black-Breasted Red Game, male.

The **Old English Spangled Game** and the **Old English Spangled Game Bantam** have red wattles, a light-horn beak, and pinkish-white shanks and toes. The male has a dark-red hackle, saddle, and back, the feathers ending with a small V-shaped white spangle;



68140-B

FIGURE 25.—Old English Black-Breasted Red Game, female.

the breast, body, and tail feathers are black, ending, with a white tip. In the female the back of the neck is a golden red, striped with black, each feather ending with a small V-shaped, white tip; the breast and front of the neck are salmon, stippled with brown and tipped with white spangles. The back is dull black, stippled with brown, each feather ending with a white tip in this section as well as in the tail, which is also black.

The **Old English Wheaten Game Bantam** has no normal sized counterpart. The plumage of the male Old English Wheaten Game Bantam is much the same color as that of the Old English Black-Breasted Red Game except that the orange red areas of the latter are replaced by light orange. In the female the head is rich wheaten in color and the two top main tail feathers are rich wheaten slightly stippled with black. The neck and outer web of the primaries are medium wheaten. The back, breast, and front of the neck are creamy wheaten. The wing bows, wing coverts, body and lower thighs are light creamy wheaten. The undercolor of the male is light slate and that of the female varies from light cinnamon to light slate. The shank and toes of both sexes are pinkish white. The beak of the male is light horn whereas that of the female is pinkish white.

The color of the other varieties of Old English Games should be the same as for the corresponding variety of Modern Games except that the color of beaks, shanks, and toes should be white in the following varieties: Golden and Silver Duckwings, Red Pyle, and White.

ORIENTAL CLASS

The Oriental class contains the following breeds and varieties:

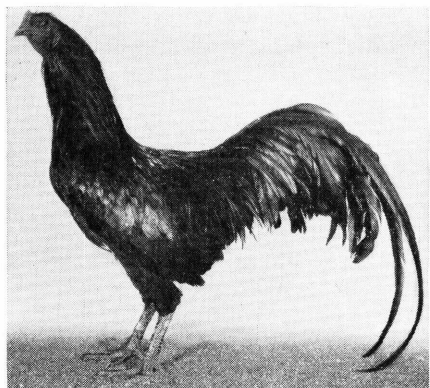
<i>Breed</i>	<i>Variety</i>
Sumatra-----	Black.
Malay-----	Black-Breasted Red.
Cubalaya-----	Black-Breasted Red.
	White.
	Black.

The Malay is the only breed of this class having a bantam variety, the Black-Breasted Red Malay Bantam.

Sumatra

The **Black Sumatra** originated in Sumatra. It is slightly larger than the Leghorn, and is character-

ized by a long, drooping tail abundantly supplied with smaller sickles and coverts. The body is of good length and fair depth. The standard weights of the Black Sumatra in pounds are: Cock, 5; hen, 4; cockerel, 4; and pullet, 3½. It has a small pea comb; the beak is black; the shanks and toes are black to dark willow. The ear lobes are red color and the skin is yellow. The color of the egg is white or light, and the bird is regarded as belonging to the broody class. The plumage is a very lustrous greenish black; the undercolor is dull black.



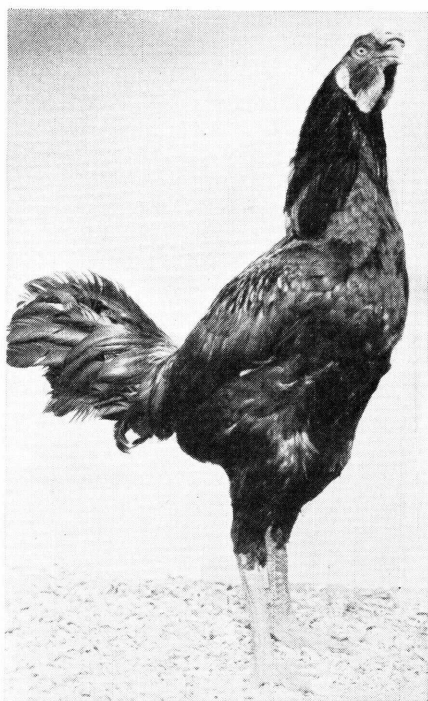
68084-B

FIGURE 26.—Black Sumatra, male.

Malay

The **Black-Breasted Red** is the only variety of the Malay breed. The variety includes a normal sized bird and its counterpart, in respect to plumage pattern, in a bantam size. The Malay apparently originated in India and was improved considerably in England, but it has not met with much favor in the United States. It is a rather large breed, the standard weights, in pounds, being: Cock, 9; hen, 7; cockerel, 7; and pullet, 5. The standard weights, in ounces, of the bantams are: Cock, 44; hen, 36; cockerel, 40; and pullet, 32. The Malay is an upstanding bird with a long neck, the standard height of the larger variety in inches being: Cock, 26; hen, 18; cockerel, 18; and pullet, 15. This breed is characterized by a heavy crown which projects over the eyes, giving the face a rather bold appearance. The beak, shanks, and toes are yellow in both sexes. The egg is dark brown, and the breed belongs to the broody class.

In the male, the body, stern, front of wings, and neck are black while the head, hackle, wing bows, back, and saddle are red or reddish maroon. The primary wing feathers are black and the outer webs of both



13156-C

FIGURE 27.—Black-Breasted Red Malay, male.

primaries and secondaries are rich bay. The general color of the female is dark brown. The feathers on the neck are dark brown striped with black. The breast and the front of the neck are cinnamon brown and the back is a dark cinnamon brown. The tail is dark brown approaching black. The undercolor of both sexes is slate tinged with brown.

Cubalaya

The Cubalaya originated in Cuba and traces back to birds which came from the Orient. It has the long, drooping tail of the Sumatra and somewhat resembles that breed in type but is much smaller. This breed has a broad and prominent breast; a broad short head, and a pea comb. The standard weights,

in pounds, of the Cubalaya are: Cock, 6; hen, 4; cockerel, $4\frac{1}{2}$; pullet, 3.

The **Black-Breasted Red Cubalaya** male, like the Black-Breasted Red Game, has a dark plumage, the male being much darker than the female. In the male the body, breast, front of neck, tail feathers, front of wings, and wing coverts, are black. The head, hackle, back, and saddle, are reddish chestnut and the wing bows are deep red. The primaries and the secondaries are black except the lower edges of the primaries and the outer webs of the secondaries which are reddish bay. The undercolor of the male is slate; of the female, light slate or nearly

white. In both sexes the beak is white or light horn and the shanks and toes are pinkish white. The head and hackle of the female are reddish chestnut; the front of neck, the breast, body and fluff, are light cinnamon. The front of wing, wing bows, saddle and back are cinnamon. The primaries are black, with the outer webs black edged with bay; inner webs of the secondaries are black, the outer webs, bay. The main tail feathers are black, and the lower webs are black, edged with cinnamon, except the two top feathers which are black, edged with cinnamon on the upper webs.

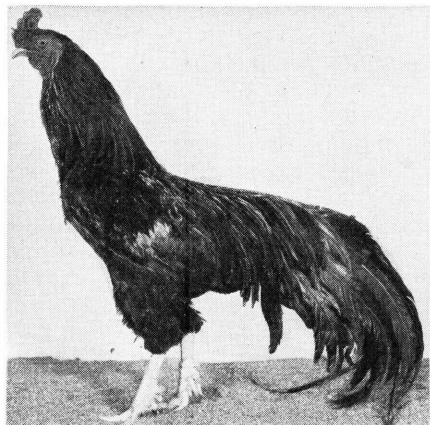
The **White Cubalaya** has white plumage color in all sections. The beak, shanks, and toes are the same color as in the Black-Breasted Red Cubalaya.

The **Black Cubalaya** has black plumage throughout with dark slate undercolor. The beak is dark horn and the shanks and toes are slate.



14514-C

FIGURE 28.—Black-Breasted Red Malay Bantam, male.



68109-B

FIGURE 29.—Cubalaya, male.

ORNAMENTAL BANTAM CLASS

The raising and exhibiting of bantams has become popular resulting in numerous entries of many breeds and varieties of bantams at

most poultry shows. The Ornamental Bantam class contains the following breeds and varieties:

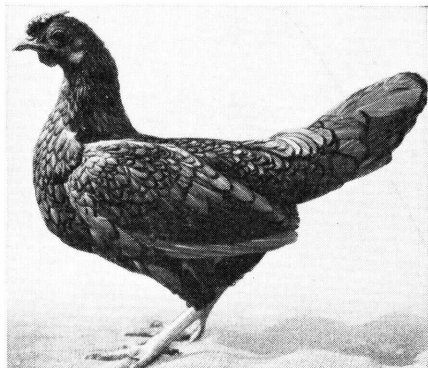
<i>Breed</i>	<i>Variety</i>
Sebright Bantam-----	Golden.
	Silver.
Rose-Comb Bantam-----	White.
	Black.
Japanese Bantam-----	Black-Tailed.
	White.
	Black.
	Gray.
	Mottled.
Mille Fleur Booted Bantam.	Non-Bearded.
	Bearded.
Silkie-----	Non-Bearded.
	Bearded.
Booted White Bantam.	
Antwerp Belgian Bantam.	Quail.
	White.
	Black.
	Blue.
	Mottled.
	Cuckoo.
	Mille Fleur.
	Blue Porcelain.

Sebright Bantam

The Sebright Bantam originated in England early in the last century and has become popular in this country because of its unique ornamental quality. The body is low-set; the breast is prominent, the back is very short, the tail large and well spread. Altogether, the body has a very graceful outline and presents an attractive appearance. The breed has one outstanding characteristic in that the male and female are feathered exactly alike, both being hen-feathered. The standard weights, in ounces, are: Cock, 26; hen, 22; cockerel, 22; and pullet, 20. The comb is rose, with a spike slightly turned upward. In both varieties of this breed the comb, face, and ear lobes are purplish red. The beak is dark horn, and the shanks and toes are slaty blue.

The **Golden Sebright Bantam** is golden bay, each feather over the entire body in both sexes being evenly and distinctly laced with a narrow edge of lustrous black. The undercolor is slate in all sections.

The **Silver Sebright Bantam** has silvery white plumage throughout, each feather being distinctly laced with a narrow edging of lus-



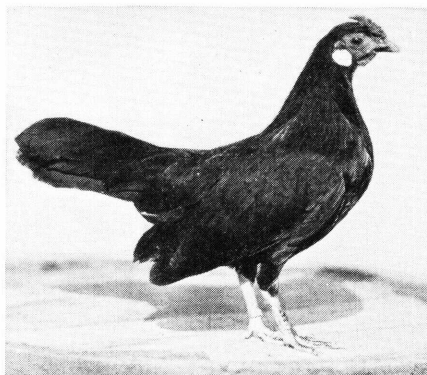
13170-C

FIGURE 30.—Golden Sebright, female.

trous black. The undercolor of all sections is slate. This combination of white and black gives the Sebright a striking appearance. A Silver Sebright Bantam male is shown on the cover.

Rose-Comb Bantam

The Rose-Comb Bantam, especially the black variety, is one of the most attractive of all fowls. The birds of this breed are very stylish in appearance. The legs are short, the body very graceful in outline with slightly curved neck, short back, prominent breast, and gracefully carried tail. The rose comb is the crowning feature of the bird,



12680-B

FIGURE 31.—Black Rose-Comb Bantam, female.

with its spike turned slightly upward. The large, white ear lobe is another attractive feature. The standard weights, in ounces, are: Cock, 26; hen, 22; cockerel, 22; and pullet, 20.

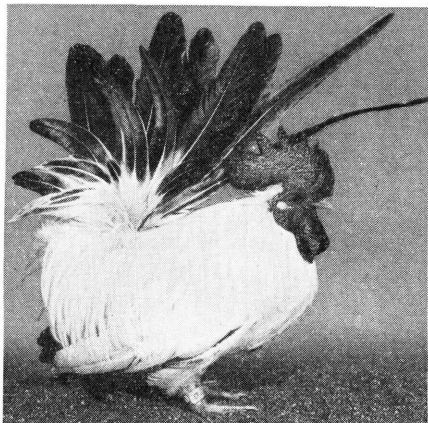
The two varieties, **Rose-Comb Black** and **Rose-Comb White**, are identical in every respect except in the matter of color. In the **Rose-Comb Black** the beak, shanks, and toes are black, whereas in the **Rose-Comb White** they are pinkish white. The undercolor in the black is dull black. In both varieties the ear lobes are white. The varieties are solid-colored black and white, respectively.

Japanese Bantam

The Japanese Bantams are characterized by a combination of extreme shortness of legs and back with extreme development of ornamental tail feathers. The tail feathers are carried forward beyond the perpendicular so that they almost touch the back of the head. The breast is full and well rounded, and the back is very short. The standard weights, in ounces, are: Cock, 26; hen, 22; cockerel, 22; and pullet, 20. The legs and toes are

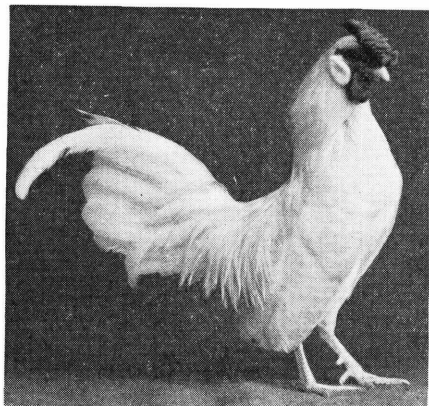
free from feathers. The comb is single and large, and the ear lobes are red.

The **Black-Tailed Japanese Bantam** has the general plumage of the White Japanese, except that in the male the main tail feathers are black, and the sickle and tail coverts are black edged with white. In the female the main tail feathers are black except the two top feathers and the tail coverts, which have white edging. The undercolor is light slate; the beak, shanks, and toes are yellow.



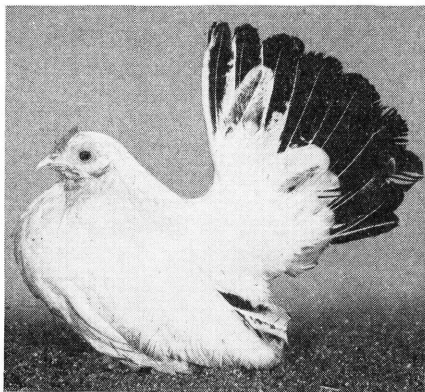
68086-B

FIGURE 33.—Black-Tailed Japanese Bantam, male.



10169-C

FIGURE 32.—White Rose-Comb Bantam, male.



68087-B

FIGURE 34.—Black-Tailed Japanese Bantam, female.

The **White Japanese Bantam** is entirely white, both in surface and undercoloring. The beak, shanks, and toes are yellow.

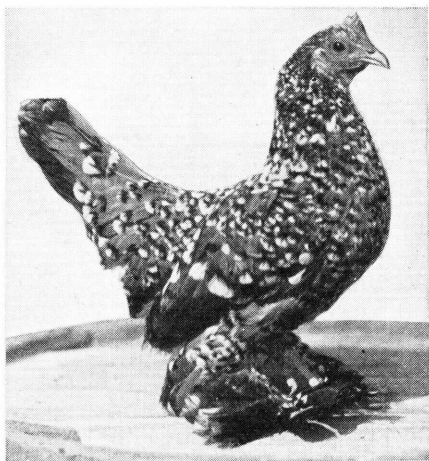
The **Black Japanese Bantam** is entirely black with greenish sheen on surface and slate undercolor. The beak is yellow; the shanks and toes are dusky yellow.

The **Gray Japanese Bantam** has a sexual difference in plumage color. In the male the back is silvery white; the saddle is silvery white with a dark stripe through the middle of each feather; the breast and the front of the neck are black laced with silvery white; and most of the rest of the body and the tail are black. The head and hackle are silvery white, except that in the latter the feathers have a narrow dark stripe. The wings are black with silvery white bows. In the female the plumage color is largely black, the breast and front of the neck being black, laced with white; the head and back of neck are white, in the latter the feathers being striped with black. The undercolor in both sexes is dark slate. The beak is yellow shaded with dark horn. The shanks and toes are dusky yellow in both sexes.

The **Mottled Japanese Bantam** has black plumage with from 1 feather in 2 to 1 feather in 10 tipped with white, depending on the location. The fluff is black, slightly tinged with white and the undercolor is dark slate. The ear lobes are red. The color of the beak is yellow and the shanks and toes are yellow to yellow shaded with black.

Mille Fleur Booted Bantam

The Mille Fleur Booted Bantam has a characteristic appearance; it is low-set with fairly compact body, short back, muffs, feathered legs, and vulture hocks. The comb is single and the ear lobes are red. The wings are large and carried low; the tail is long, well spread,

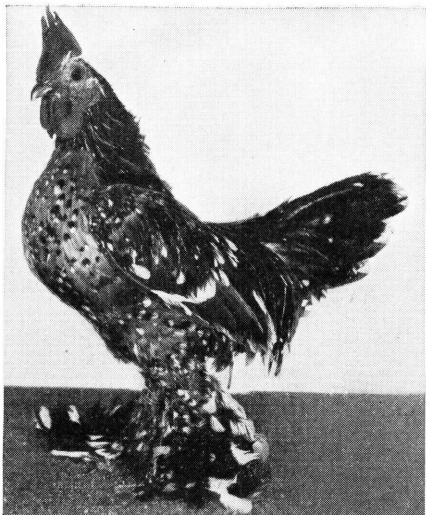


18693-C

FIGURE 35.—Mille Fleur Booted Bantam, female.

and carried erect. The standard weights, in ounces, are: Cock, 26; hen, 22; cockerel, 22; and pullet, 20.

The **Non-Bearded Mille Fleur Booted Bantam** has broad, thin, well-rounded wattles. In the male the general plumage color is red with the tip of each feather ending in a V-shaped, white spangle which is separated from the red portion of the feather by a black bar. The hackle, back, and saddle feathers are rich bright red, striped with black and tipped with a white spangle. The front of the neck, the breast, and the body are golden bay with a crescent-shaped bar of black separating the V-shaped, white spangle at the tip from the rest of the feather. The wing bows are rich brilliant red, with white spangles at the tip. The primary wing feathers are black edged with bay and white; the secondary feathers are bay on the outer web and black on the inner web and are tipped with white. The tail, including the tail coverts and sickle feathers, is black, tipped with a white spangle. The fluff is dull black tipped with white; the shank and toe feathers are black with white tips. The



68128-B

FIGURE 36.—Mille Fleur Booted Bantam, male.

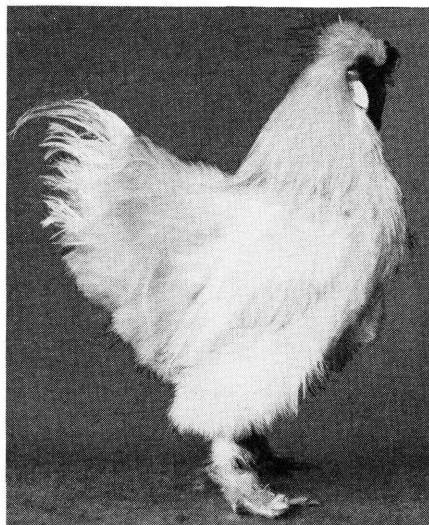
general color pattern of the female is rich, golden buff with a white, V-shaped spangle separated from the rest of the feather by a crescent-shaped black bar. The inner and outer webs of the primary wing feathers are black slightly edged with bay, the lower portion of the feathers being edged with white. The secondaries have their outer webs light golden buff and their inner webs black tipped with white. The main tail feathers are dull black, tipped with white, as are also the shank and toe feathers. The undercolor of both sexes is slate which shades to grayish buff at the base of the feathers. The comb in both sexes is single; the ear lobes are red. The beak is horn color, the shanks and toes slaty blue, and the bottom of the foot yellow.

The **Bearded Mille Fleur Booted Bantam** has the same shape and color as the non-bearded variety except that the wattles are absent or very small, and that a beard and muffs are present. The beard is thick and full. The muff feathers project from the face, and the beard and muff form one continuous line,

covering the ear lobes and extending upward to a level with the top of the eyes. The beard and muffs in both sexes are golden buff and black with white tips. The hackle is thick and full and the feathers on the upper part have a mane-like appearance.

Silkie

The Silkie breed is different from all other chickens in that the fowls have a dark blue skin and a silky-appearing feather formation. The web in the feathers is partially or completely lacking, giving the feathers a silky appearance. Silkies are believed to have originated in Japan and are bred there largely as a novelty. The standard weights in ounces are: Cock, 36; hen, 32; cockerel, 32; and pullet, 28. The body and breast are deep and well rounded. The plumage is white throughout. The comb, face, and wattles are deep mulberry approaching black; the comb is a round rose and there is a fairly well-developed crest. The ear lobes are light blue torquoise and the beak is leaden blue. The shanks and toes are leaden blue, with shanks



7097-C

FIGURE 37.—Silkie, male.

and outer toes well furnished with silky feathers; there are five toes.

There are two varieties, the **Bearded Silkie**, and the **Non-Bearded Silkie**, which are similar except for the presence or absence of the beard. The wattles should be either absent or very slightly developed in the bearded variety, whereas in the non-bearded variety they should be medium in length with a concave outer surface and nearly semi-circular.

Booted White Bantam

The Booted White Bantam is a rather odd breed possessing characteristic feathering on the outer parts of the shanks and on the outside toes. On the lower thighs, long stiff feathers project beyond the hock joint, producing vulture hocks. This breed differs from the White Cochon Bantam in that it has vulture hocks, very stiff feathering, and an upright and sprightly carriage. The standard weights, in ounces, are: Cock, 26; hen, 22; cockerel, 22; and pullet, 20. The comb is single and the ear lobes bright red. Both male and female are pure white, while the beak, shanks, and toes are pinkish white.

Antwerp Belgian Bantam

The Antwerp Belgian Bantam has been bred in continental Europe and England for many years. There are eight varieties, two of which are Quail and Blue Porcelain. These two varieties are different in color from any others described in this bulletin. The standard weights in ounces are: Cock, 26; hen, 22; cockerel, 22; and pullet, 20. The comb is rose with a spike that follows the contour of the skull and neck. The muffs and beard are full, the former nearly covering the face. Wattles are absent or very small. Ear lobes are bright red.

The **Quail Antwerp Belgian Bantam** male has black wing primaries, tail, and fluff. The head

and hackle are black, laced with gold. The back and saddle feathers are black, laced with golden bay. The breast and front of the neck are chamois, the former being slightly laced with gold. The body is brownish black, slightly tinged with straw color. The head of the female is black, tinged with straw color over the skull. The hackle is black, laced with gold. The feathers of the back and body are brownish black, with a shaft of straw color. The tail is brownish black, penciled with lighter brown on the outer web. The breast is chamois and the fluff is dull black, edged with gray. The beak of both sexes is horn, the undercolor slate, and shanks and toes are bluish slate.

The **White Antwerp Belgian Bantam** has white plumage throughout. The beak is white or pinkish white; the shanks and toes are pinkish white.

The **Black Antwerp Belgian Bantam** has black plumage throughout. The beak is dark horn; the shanks and toes are dark slate.

The **Blue Antwerp Belgian Bantam** resembles the Quail Antwerp Belgian Bantam except that it has blue plumage throughout and the shanks and toes are dark slate.

The **Mottled Antwerp Belgian Bantam** resembles the Black Antwerp Belgian Bantam except that the plumage is mottled like the Mottled Houdan described previously.

The **Cuckoo Antwerp Belgian Bantam** has its feathers crossed throughout by irregular dark and light slate bars. The tip of each feather is dark and free from shafting, brownish tinge or metallic sheen. The undercolor is slate. The beak is nearly white; the shanks and toes are nearly white.

The **Mille Fleur Antwerp Belgian Bantam** has the same color pattern as that of the Mille Fleur

Booted Bantam described previously, except that the shanks and toes are slaty blue.

The **Blue Porcelain Antwerp Belgian Bantam** is similar to the

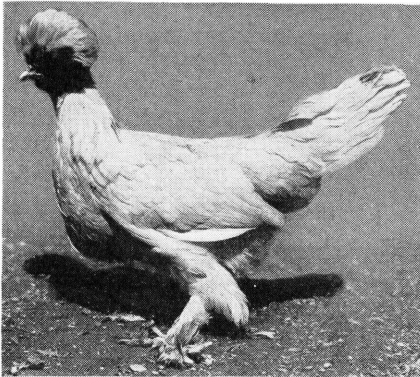
Mille Fleur Antwerp Belgian Bantam except the black of the Mille Fleur becomes slaty blue and the buff becomes a pale chamois. The beak is light horn.

MISCELLANEOUS CLASS

The Miscellaneous class contains the Sultan and Frizzle breeds, both being of normal size. The Frizzle has a bantam variety also.

Sultan

The Sultan is rarely seen in America. It has certain rather distinct characteristics, including a very small V-shaped comb, a full crest, muffs, beard, five toes, and vulture hock, as well as heavy shank and toe feathering, including feathering of the middle and outer toes. The plumage color is white in all sections. The ear lobes are bright red. The beak is pale flesh color, the shanks and toes slaty blue. There are no standard weights. This breed has white skin and produces white-shelled eggs.



3162-C

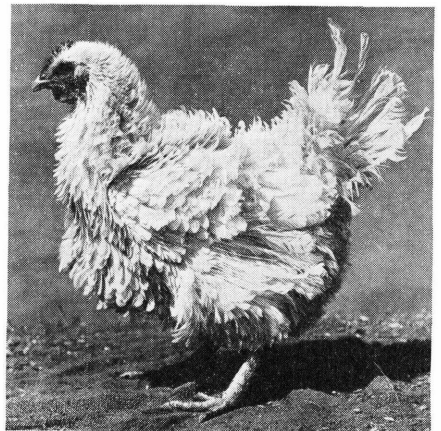
FIGURE 38.—Sultan, female.

Frizzle

The Frizzle breed includes normal sized and bantam sized birds. The normal sized birds are clean

legged, but the bantams are both clean and feather legged. The standard weights of the bantams in ounces are: Cock, 30; hen, 26; cockerel, 26; and pullet, 24. The Frizzle breed is characterized by a very peculiar development of the feathers, which show a tendency to curve backward or upward at the ends. This is the outstanding characteristic which makes the breed unique; otherwise it is of little interest. The comb is single.

This breed has a yellow skin and produces brown eggs. The legs are yellow for the white, red, or buff varieties. For the other varieties the legs are yellow or willow. The color of the feathers may be solid black, white, blue, buff, red, or bay. The only requirement governing plumage color is that each individual be of one color and that when the birds are shown in pairs, trios, or pens the individuals shall match each other in color.



13182-C

FIGURE 39.—Frizzle, female.

PREVENT FARM FIRES



Fires kill more than 3,000 farm people each year, and cause painful injury to many thousands more.

In farm homes fire is the main cause of death and injury among younger people.

Each year fires destroy \$133,000,000 worth of farm property.

Much of this loss and suffering can be avoided by taking precautions to prevent fires or by being prepared to control those that do get started. In making a fire-safety check on your own farm, keep in mind that the primary causes of farm fires are—

- ▶ Lightning
- ▶ Sparks on the roof
- ▶ Defective chimneys or heating systems
- ▶ Faulty electric wiring or appliances
- ▶ Careless smokers
- ▶ Careless use or storage of gasoline, kerosene, oily rags, and such
- ▶ Children playing with matches

Don't start any fire unless you know you can stop it.

Keep a fire extinguisher handy and make sure every member of the family knows how to use it.

For details, see U. S. Department of Agriculture Farmers' Bulletin No. 1643, Fire Safeguards for the Farm.